



Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

Reference year 2016

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SUMMARY OF THE MAIN FINDINGS

Parents residing in a Member State other than the Member State where they are insured (i.e. competent Member State) are entitled to maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash provided by the competent Member State (i.e. export of maternity and equivalent paternity allowances). As a general rule, these benefits are always paid according to the legislation of the competent Member State, regardless of the Member State of their residence.

Data relating to the export of maternity and equivalent paternity allowances is collected for the first time in the context of EU legislation on social security coordination. It is however necessary to indicate that the image presented in this summary is incomplete due to missing data from almost half of the Member States.

Based on the available data, five countries stand out when it comes to the export of maternity and paternity benefits: Luxembourg, Switzerland, Denmark, Austria and Norway. This is not a surprising observation since most of these countries are characterised by substantial numbers of cross-border workers. Both Switzerland and Luxembourg have exported over € 50 million on maternity benefits during the 2016 reference period. The majority of these benefits are exported to France. The other countries' expenditures follow by a distance.

For most reporting Member States the share of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits paid to persons by applying EU legislation on social security coordination is less than 0.5% of total spending (Bulgaria, Estonia, Ireland, Cyprus, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Finland and France). For Belgium and Denmark, the share in total spending is slightly more than 1%. Finally, the share of the benefits paid to persons residing in another Member State than the competent one is the highest in Luxembourg (some six out of ten benefits are exported), Switzerland (6%) and Austria (2.6%).

INTRODUCTION

This report provides data collected for reference year 2016 on the number of persons who received maternity and paternity benefits in cash and reside or stay in a Member State other than the competent Member State. Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits can also be in kind. However, the data related to benefits in kind are not collected.

The report has been compiled based on the data submitted by Member States, however it is not clarified whether all the benefits mentioned therein fall under the scope of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits.¹

The coordination of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits follows the same rules as those which apply to sickness benefits (and, for instance, not the provisions on family benefits). Maternity/paternity benefits may be in cash, in which case they are provided in accordance with the legislation of the competent Member State and at its expense. An example would be maternity allowance paid during maternity leave in the period immediately preceding and following childbirth.

In *section 1* data is provided for all persons who received maternity or equivalent paternity benefits in cash paid by the competent Member State (residents + non-residents). *Section 2* provides and discusses the figures on the number of persons who received maternity or equivalent paternity benefits in cash and reside in a Member State other than the competent Member State by applying Regulation (EC) No 883/2004. Finally, the share of maternity or equivalent paternity benefits paid to persons by applying Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 is discussed in *section 3*.

Out of the 32 Member States, 28 have reported on the total number of persons receiving maternity and paternity benefits as well as on the total expenditure with these benefits. However, only 17 of these Member States have also provided more detailed information relating to the maternity and equivalent paternity benefits under Regulation (EC) No 883/2004. A breakdown of this data by receiving Member State is given by 13 Member States.

¹ See recital 19 of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 according to which maternity and equivalent paternity benefits are paid “during the first months of a new-born child’s life”.

1. GENERAL OVERVIEW

A brief description of the maternity and equivalent paternity benefits reported by the Member States can be found in *Annex I* of this report. It is worth noting that MISSOC (*the EU's Mutual Information System on Social Protection*) provides more detailed information on the different types of maternity and paternity benefits applicable in Member States as well as their characteristics. The maternity and equivalent paternity benefits show considerable differences in terms of eligibility criteria, design and level of benefits. As a result, the average annual spending per person who received a maternity or equivalent paternity benefit will vary markedly between Member States. It is these amounts that will be paid to beneficiaries regardless of the cost of living in the Member State of residence.

Table 1 presents for each of the reporting Member States the total number of persons who received a maternity or equivalent paternity benefit as well total related expenditure. These total numbers are in a later section of this report (*see section 3*) used as a nominator to determine the relative impact of the coordination rules. Figures from OECD (*the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development*) and ESSPROS (*the European system of integrated social protection statistics*) could also be consulted when wanting more information on the maternity and paternity benefits expenditures. However, recent data is not always available and detailed spending by type of benefit is not always provided by both sources.

Average annual spending per person who received a maternity benefit is in most Member States higher compared to equivalent paternity benefits or other similar allowances. Furthermore, high levels of spending per person are observed in Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland. Similar average amounts per person should also be exported abroad. This will become clear in *section 3* of the report.

Table 1 Total number of persons who received a maternity or equivalent paternity benefit in cash paid by the competent Member State and total related expenditure (in €), 2016

	Total number of persons	Total expenditure (in €)	Average annual amount per person (in €)
Belgium			
Maternity allowance	96,145	438,138,442	4,557
Paternity/birth allowance	55,301	37,869,823	685
Adoption allowance	209	507,702	2,429
Maternity protection allowance - pregnancy	23,860	120,154,358	5,036
Maternity protection allowance - breastfeeding	17,079	46,259,989	2,709
Bulgaria			
Pregnancy and childbirth benefit	107,412	173,672,350	1,617
Paternity childbirth benefit	20,385	4,181,901	205
Paternity benefit	479		
Child-raising benefit	82,797	79,867,617	965
Adoption of child benefit	104	224,233	2,156
Czech Republic			
Maternity benefit in cash	571,675	303,608,865	531
Compensatory benefit in pregnancy and maternity	2,087	336,927	161
Denmark			
Maternity and paternity leave (and a corresponding right for adopting parents)	163,010	1,368,150,752	8,393
Germany			
Maternity benefit	438,321	686,000,000	1,565
Estonia			
Maternity benefit	10,590	46,686,040	4,409
Adoption benefit	12	40,709	3,392
Ireland			
Maternity Benefit	41,406	253,106,725	6,113
Paternity Benefit	5,013	2,017,671	402
Adoptive Benefit	51	290,762	5,701
Greece			
Maternity benefit	39,320	80,328,485	2,043
Supplementary Maternity Allowance	19,744	16,690,891	845
Special Maternity Protection Allowance	29,569	63,386,769	2,144
Spain			
Maternity benefit	278,812	1,562,639,414	5,605
Paternity benefit	245,584	207,526,254	845
France			
Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash	167,867	282,977,843	1,686
Croatia			
Maternity/paternity benefit for employed/self-employed	78,067	106,798,493	1,368
Parental benefit for employed/self-employed	44,283	59,405,570	1,341
Special leave or part time work for parents whose child has severe difficulties in development due to health reasons	17,740	26,354,486	1,486
Maternity/paternity benefit for non-active persons	43,613	48,816,113	1,119
Adoption leave	142	321,632	2,265
Italy			
Maternity/paternity benefit (congedo di maternità/paternità)	354,882	2,449,400,000	
Optional supplementary parental leave (Congedo parentale facoltativo)	301,866		
Compulsory Paternity leave	70,348	9,600,000	
Optional Paternity leave	9,590		
Cyprus			
Maternity allowance	7,567	25,391,438	3,356
Maternity grant (lumpsum)	6,852	3,691,001	539
Latvia			
Maternity benefit	18,535	44,512,348	2,402
Paternity benefit	11,081	3,078,483	278
Lithuania			
Maternity benefit	24,515	59,479,400	2,426

	Total number of persons	Total expenditure (in €)	Average annual amount per person (in €)
<i>Paternity benefit</i>	15,407	12,279,800	797
<i>Childcare benefit</i>	66,822	184,922,400	2,767
Luxembourg			
<i>Maternity leave</i>	6,555	92,796,588	14,157
<i>Exemption from work for pregnant workers</i>	2,778	24,149,333	8,693
<i>Adoption leave</i>	17	176,188	10,364
Hungary			
Malta			
<i>Maternity benefit</i>	2,031	2,238,000	1,102
The Netherlands			
<i>Wet Arbeid en Zorg (Work and Care Act)</i>	139,752	1,124,000,000	8,043
Austria			
<i>Wochengeld</i>	76,561	439,228,841	5,737
<i>Mutterschaftsbetriebshilfe</i>	3	8,038	2,679
Poland			
<i>Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit</i>	669,083	1,776,440,526	2,655
Portugal			
<i>Initial parental allowance</i>	155,332	289,146,348	1,861
<i>Extended parental allowance</i>	7,047	4,426,357	628
<i>Allowance for adoption</i>	305	1,018,650	3,340
<i>Extended allowance for adoption</i>	17	12,215	719
<i>Allowance for clinical risk during pregnancy</i>	59,014	142,293,833	2,411
<i>Allowance for termination of pregnancy</i>	5,552	4,309,435	776
<i>Specific risks allowance</i>	304	1,326,988	4,365
Romania			
Slovenia			
Slovak Republic			
<i>Maternity benefits for mother</i>	58,845	142,567,221	2,423
<i>Maternity benefits for father</i>	3,076	8,194,705	2,664
Finland			
<i>Maternity allowance</i>	64,830	374,283,978	5,773
<i>Paternity allowance</i>	61,254	112,663,427	1,839
<i>Parental allowance</i>	79,596	506,584,699	6,364
Sweden			
<i>Parental benefit</i>	814,862	2,973,801,405	3,649
United Kingdom			
Iceland			
<i>Parental benefits to parents who are active in the labour market</i>	10,405	69,977,215	6,725
<i>Maternity/paternity Grants</i>	1,201	4,495,290	3,743
Liechtenstein			
<i>Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit</i>			
Norway			
<i>Parental benefit</i>	144,409	2,218,990,900	15,366
<i>Lump sum maternity and adoption grants</i>	9,678	69,237,000	7,154
Switzerland			
<i>Allocation en cas de maternité dans le cadre des allocations pour pertes de gains (APG)</i>	81,440	862,806,000	10,594

* Germany: figure applies to reference year 2015.

Source Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

2. EXPORT OF MATERNITY AND EQUIVALENT PATERNITY BENEFITS

In this section data relating to the export of maternity and the equivalent paternity benefits by applying the coordination rules are reported. It is however necessary to indicate that the image presented is incomplete due to missing data from almost half of the Member States. This is not without consequence for the overall conclusions.

Total numbers and amounts are reported in *Table 2* while more detailed data by Member State of residence are provided by *Tables A2.1* and *A2.2* in *Annex II* as well as by *Figure 1*.

Based on the available data, five countries stand out when it comes to the export of maternity and paternity benefits: Luxembourg, Switzerland, Denmark, Austria and Norway. This is not a surprising observation since most of these countries are characterised by substantial numbers of cross-border workers.

Out of these five countries, Switzerland is the country with the most persons who reside abroad and receive maternity or equivalent paternity benefits (4,850 persons). The majority of these benefits (APG) are exported to France (65% of the total expenditure). Italy (17%) and Germany (16%) comprise out of a smaller share in the total expenditure.

Luxembourg has a slightly less total number of persons receiving maternity or paternity benefits (4,277 persons). The most important receiving Member States are its neighbouring countries. Half of the total expenditure on maternity leave by applying Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 goes to beneficiaries residing in France (53%). Belgium (25%) and Germany (21%) as receiving Member States both take in a more or less equal part.

Both Switzerland and Luxembourg have exported over € 50 million on benefits during the 2016 reference period. The other countries' expenditures follow by a distance. However, these figures do not say anything about the relative share in total spending by Member States. These figures will be discussed in *section 3*.

Some 2,000 persons enjoy a maternity allowance (*wochengeld*) via the application of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 by Austria. Also here the countries in its near proximity are the ones to which the most maternity and paternity benefits are exported (Slovakia: 29%, Germany: 25%, Hungary: 23% and by a lesser degree Slovenia: 10% and Romania: 5%).

Denmark paid to 2,573 persons a total annual amount of € 18.6 million or a total average annual amount per beneficiary of € 7,210. Finally, Norway has exported a parental benefit (*foreldrepenger*) to some 1,600 persons of which half of them living in Sweden.

In contrast to the above mentioned countries, there are countries that export hardly any maternity or equivalent paternity benefit. These countries are Bulgaria, Estonia, Ireland, Cyprus, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Liechtenstein. Belgium, France Finland and Portugal belong to an 'in-between category'.

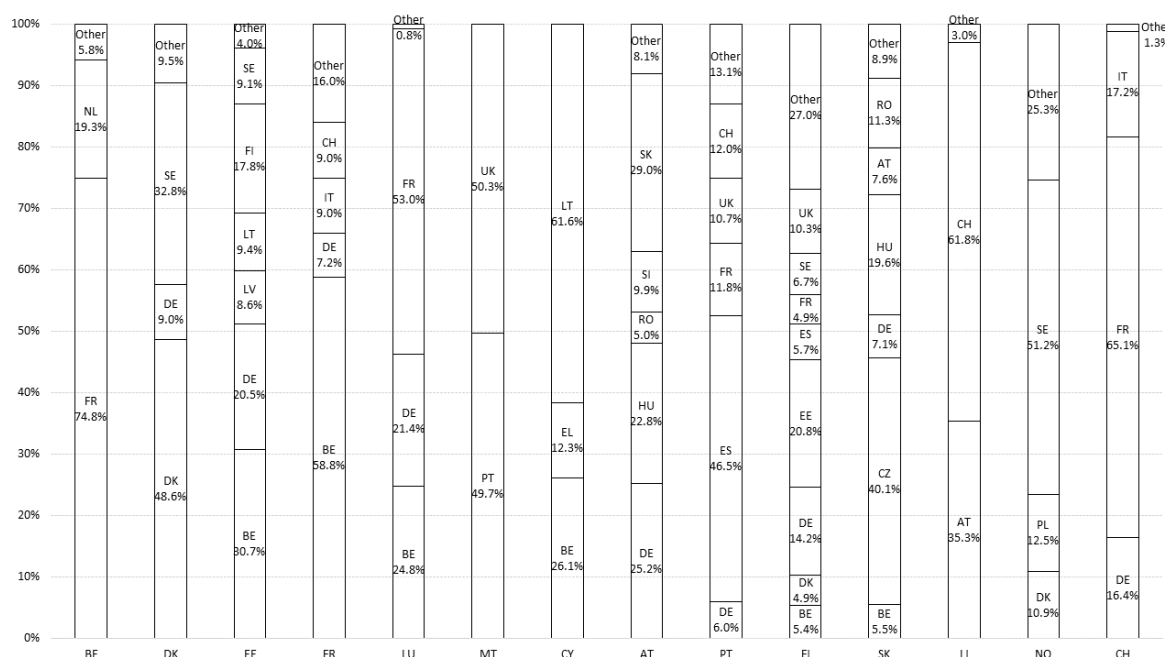
Table 2 **Number of persons who received maternity or equivalent paternity benefits in cash residing in a Member State other than the competent Member State and total related expenditure (in €), 2016**

	Total number of persons	Total expenditure (in €)	Average annual amount per person
Belgium			
<i>Maternity allowance</i>	723	3,313,320	4,583
<i>Paternity/birth allowance</i>	716	494,822	691
<i>Adoption allowance</i>	1	220	220
<i>Maternity protection allowance - pregnancy</i>	406	2,696,902	6,643
<i>Maternity protection allowance - breastfeeding</i>	336	1,065,431	3,171
Bulgaria			
<i>Pregnancy and childbirth benefit</i>	0	0	
Czech Republic			
Denmark			
<i>Maternity and paternity leave (and a corresponding right for adopting parents)</i>	2,573	18,551,463	7,210
Germany			
Estonia			
<i>Maternity benefit</i>	10	50,463	5,046
Ireland			
<i>Maternity Benefit</i>	0	0	
<i>Paternity Benefit</i>	3	1,380	460
<i>Adoptive Benefit</i>	0	0	
Greece			
Spain			
France			
<i>Maternity benefit</i>	281	1,154,979	4,110
<i>Paternity benefit</i>	195	119,518	613
Croatia			
Italy			
Cyprus			
<i>Maternity allowance</i>	5	27,476	5,495
<i>Maternity grant (lumpsum)</i>	3	2,176	725
Latvia			
Lithuania			
Luxembourg			
<i>Maternity leave</i>	4,277	52,850,000	12,357
Hungary			
Malta			
<i>Maternity benefit</i>	2	2,477	1,239
The Netherlands			
<i>Wet Arbeid en Zorg (Work and Care Act)</i>			
Austria			
<i>Wochengeld</i>	2,009	10,674,031	5,313
Poland			
<i>Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit</i>	1	1,151	1,151
Portugal			
<i>Initial parental allowance</i>	172	465,032	2,704

	Total number of persons	Total expenditure (in €)	Average annual amount per person
<i>Extended parental allowance</i>	14	13,202	943
<i>Allowance for adoption</i>	1	11,851	11,851
<i>Extended allowance for adoption</i>			
<i>Allowance for clinical risk during pregnancy</i>	37	123,636	3,342
<i>Allowance for termination of pregnancy</i>	4	6,078	1,520
<i>Specific risks allowance</i>			
Romania			
Slovenia			
Slovak Republic			
<i>Maternity benefits for mother</i>	57	140,152	2,459
<i>Maternity benefits for father</i>	2	4,501	2,251
Finland			
<i>Maternity allowance</i>	224	1,374,294	6,135
<i>Paternity allowance</i>	266	615,594	2,314
<i>Parental allowance</i>	343	2,208,181	6,438
Sweden			
<i>Parental benefit (Föräldrapenning)</i>			
United Kingdom			
Iceland			
<i>Parental benefits to parents who are active in the labour market</i>			
<i>Maternity/paternity Grants</i>			
Liechtenstein			
<i>Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit</i>	83	917,879	11,059
Norway			
<i>Parental benefit (foreldrepenger)</i>	1,589	15,595,629	9,815
<i>Lump sum maternity and adoption grants (engangsstønad)</i>			
Switzerland			
<i>Allocation en cas de maternité dans le cadre des allocations pour pertes de gains (APG)</i>	4,850	54,066,000	11,148

Source Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

Figure 1 Export of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits, breakdown by Member State of residence, 2016



* Denmark has provided a breakdown by citizenship.

Source Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

3. SHARE OF EXPORT IN TOTAL MATERNITY AND EQUIVALENT PATERNITY BENEFITS

For most reporting countries the share of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits paid to persons by applying Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 is less than 0.5% of total spending (Bulgaria, Estonia, Ireland, Cyprus, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Finland and France) (*Table 3*).

For Belgium and Denmark, the share in total spending is slightly more than 1%.

The share of the benefits paid to persons residing in another Member State than the competent one is the highest in Luxembourg (some six out of ten benefits are exported), Switzerland (6%) and Austria (2.6%). This is due to the fact that they employ a large number of cross-border workers.

Table 3 Share of total number of persons residing in a Member State other than the competent Member State in total number of persons who received maternity or equivalent paternity benefits in cash, 2016

Benefit	Total number of persons	Total expenditure (in €)
Belgium		
<i>Maternity allowance</i>	0.8%	0.8%
<i>Paternity/birth allowance</i>	1.3%	1.3%
<i>Adoption allowance</i>	0.5%	0.0%
<i>Maternity protection allowance - pregnancy</i>	1.7%	2.2%
<i>Maternity protection allowance - breastfeeding</i>	2.0%	2.3%
<i>Total</i>		1.2%
Bulgaria		
<i>Pregnancy and childbirth benefit</i>	0.0%	0.0%
Czech Republic		
Denmark		
<i>Maternity and paternity leave (and a corresponding right for adopting parents)</i>	1.6%	1.4%
Germany		
Estonia		
<i>Maternity benefit</i>	0.1%	0.1%
Ireland		
<i>Maternity Benefit</i>	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Paternity Benefit</i>	0.1%	0.1%
<i>Adoptive Benefit</i>	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Total</i>		0.001%
Greece		
Spain		
France		
<i>Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash</i>	0.3%	0.5%
Croatia		
Italy		
Cyprus		
<i>Maternity allowance</i>	0.1%	0.1%
<i>Maternity grant (lumpsum)</i>	0.1%	0.1%
Latvia		
Lithuania		
Luxembourg		
<i>Maternity leave</i>	65.2%	57.0%
Hungary		
Malta		
<i>Maternity benefit</i>	0.1%	0.1%
The Netherlands		
Austria		
<i>Wochengeld</i>	2.6%	2.4%

Poland		
Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit	0.0%	0.0%
Portugal		
<i>Initial parental allowance</i>	0.1%	0.2%
<i>Extended parental allowance</i>	0.2%	0.3%
<i>Allowance for adoption</i>	0.3%	1.2%
<i>Allowance for clinical risk during pregnancy</i>	0.1%	0.1%
<i>Allowance for termination of pregnancy</i>	0.1%	0.1%
<i>Total</i>		0.1%
Romania		
Slovenia		
Slovakia		
<i>Maternity benefits for mother</i>	0.1%	0.1%
<i>Maternity benefits for father</i>	0.1%	0.1%
<i>Total</i>		0.1%
Finland		
<i>Maternity allowance</i>	0.3%	0.4%
<i>Paternity allowance</i>	0.4%	0.5%
<i>Parental allowance</i>	0.4%	0.4%
<i>Total</i>		0.4%
Sweden		
United Kingdom		
Iceland		
Liechtenstein		
Norway		
<i>Parental benefit (foreldrepenger)</i>	1.1%	0.7%
Switzerland		
<i>Allocation en cas de maternité dans le cadre des allocations pour pertes de gains (APG)</i>	6.0%	6.3%

Source Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

ANNEX I BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE REPORTED BENEFITS

Brief description of the benefit	
Belgium	
<i>Maternity allowance</i>	Replacement income during maternity leave
<i>Paternity/birth allowance</i>	Replacement income for father or co-parent
<i>Adoption allowance</i>	
<i>Maternity protection allowance - pregnancy/ breastfeeding</i>	Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions hazardous for pregnancy or breastfeeding
Bulgaria	
<i>Pregnancy and childbirth benefit</i>	The insured for sickness and maternity mother has the right to get benefits for pregnancy and birth for a period of 410 calendar days, 45 days of which before the birth
<i>Paternity childbirth benefit</i>	The insured for sickness and paternity father has the right to get benefit for childbirth in the amount determined for pregnancy and childbirth, up to 15 calendar days during the relevant leave
<i>Paternity benefit</i>	The insured for sickness and paternity father has the right to get benefit after the childbirth at the amount determined for pregnancy and birth after the age of 6 months of the child for the remaining up to 410 calendar days during the relevant leave
<i>Child-raising benefit</i>	After the expiry of the benefits for pregnancy and childbirth, during the additionally paid leave for raising a child, the mother is paid a monthly benefit. Where the additional paid leave for raising a child is used by the father, rather than the mother, he has been paid a monthly benefit
<i>Adoption of child benefit</i>	In case of adoption of a child from 2- to 5- years of age, the adoptive mother/ adoptive father has been paid a benefit for period of 365 calendar days from the date of adoption of the child but not exceeding 5 years of age of the child
Czech Republic	
<i>Maternity benefit in cash</i>	Benefit pertains to an employee (self-employed person) during the time of so called maternity leave. Employee must acquire 270 days of insurance within last two years before the day of starting the benefit (= usually start of 6-8th week before expected day of delivery). Supporting period is 28 weeks (37 weeks for women who gave birth to two or more children). Benefit range is 70% of the daily basis of assessment. In specified cases it is provided to men.
<i>Compensatory benefit in pregnancy and maternity</i>	Benefit is provided over the period of transfer of a pregnant employee or mother (till the end of the ninth month after childbirth) to a different work for reasons provided by law. The objective is to compensate for income drop due to the transfer. Supporting period continues over the period of transfer. Benefit range is determined as the difference between daily basis of assessment before the transfer and an average income achieved after this transfer.
Denmark	
<i>Maternity and paternity leave (and a corresponding right for adopting parents)</i>	4 weeks before expected confinement; 14 weeks after confinement for the mother, and in this period 2 continuous weeks for the father; 32 weeks in all for the parents after the 14th week. This period can be split up or postponed, but must be taken before the 9th birthday of the child. If the mother and father returns to part-time work, the leave can be extended proportionally.
Germany	

<i>Mutterschaftsgeld (maternity allowance)</i>	During the maternity leave and for the day they give birth, employees belonging to a statutory health insurance fund receive a maternity allowance equivalent to the net average salary paid to them during the last three calendar months before the start of the maternity leave, up to a maximum of EUR 13 per calendar day (maternity allowance pursuant to Section 24i of the German Social Code (SGB) Book V/Section 14 of the Second Act on Sickness Insurance for Farmers (KVLG 1989)). If the employment relationship is judicially terminated during the pregnancy or during the maternity leave, the health insurance fund pays the member the supplement to the maternity allowance too. The same applies in cases where an employer is unable to pay the supplement due to insolvency (supplements to the maternity allowance pursuant to Section 14(2) and (3) of the Maternity Protection Act (Mutterschutzgesetz - MuSchG)).
Estonia	
<i>Maternity benefit</i>	Maternity benefit is paid by the Estonian Health Insurance Fund in the amount of 100% from your previous calendar year earnings from where the social tax has been paid from. It is paid since the first day of exemption from work and you have the right to receive maternity benefit for 140 days.
<i>Adoption benefit</i>	Adoption benefit is paid by the Estonian Health Insurance Fund in the amount of 100% from your previous calendar year earnings from where the social tax has been paid from. It is paid since the first day of exemption from work and you have the right to receive adoption benefit for 70 days.
Ireland	
<i>Maternity Benefit</i>	Maternity Benefit is a social security payment for insured female employees and insured self-employed women who qualify for maternity leave. The payment is made for the 26 week period of statutory maternity leave.
<i>Paternity Benefit</i>	Paternity Benefit is a social security payment for insured employees and insured self-employed persons who qualify for paternity leave. The payment is made for the 2 week period of statutory paternity leave. The Paternity Benefit scheme was introduced with effect from 1st September 2016.
<i>Adoptive Benefit</i>	Adoptive Benefit is a social security payment for adopting mothers and single males who adopt a child and who qualify for adoptive leave. It is available to both employees and self-employed people. Adoptive Benefit is paid for the continuous period of 24 weeks statutory adoptive leave from the date of placement of the child.
Greece	
<i>Maternity benefit</i>	The employed women receive the maternity benefit during the maternity leave (before and after the delivery). The self-employed women and independent professionals receive the maternity benefit for 4 months. For the farmers the maternity benefit is a flat-rate amount.
<i>Supplementary Maternity Allowance</i>	The allowance is paid by OAED (Manpower Employment Organization). The beneficiary must have a valid working contract. The allowance is paid for the period during which the woman receives the Maternity Benefit and equals the difference (if any) between the wage paid by the employer and the Maternity Benefit.
<i>Special Maternity Protection Allowance</i>	The allowance is provided by OAED (Manpower Employment Organization) during the special maternity leave that follows the normal maternity leave and can be up to 6 months. The applicant must be qualified for the Maternity benefit and have a valid working contract at the beginning of the maternity leave. During the 6 months of leave, the beneficiaries are paid by OAED an amount equal to the statutory minimum wage.
Spain	
<i>Maternity benefit</i>	
<i>Paternity benefit</i>	
France	
<i>Maternity leave</i>	If the insured person has a professional activity, she is entitled to a daily allowance during the maternity leave, subject to meeting the required

	conditions (period of insurance, working hours, social security contributions).
<i>Paternity leave/ childcare leave</i>	Paternity and childcare leave is granted after birth of a child or several children to the spouse. During this leave, the insured person may receive a daily allowance under certain conditions.
Croatia	
<i>Maternity/paternity benefit for employed/self-employed</i>	Paid to employed/self-employed because of childbirth, usually in duration of 6 months
<i>Parental benefit for employed/self-employed</i>	Paid to employed/self-employed parents after first 6 months of the age of a child
<i>Special leave or part time work for parents whose child has severe difficulties in development due to health reasons</i>	Paid to parents who are either not working, or are working part time, to be able to take care of a child with developmental issues.
<i>Maternity/paternity benefit for non-active persons</i>	Paid to parents who are outside of the working market (unemployed, pensioners etc.)
<i>Adoptive leave</i>	Paid to adoptive parents upon the adoption of a child
Italy	
<i>Maternity/paternity benefit (congedo di maternità/paternità)</i>	Five-month compulsory paid leave: one- to two-month leave prior to confinement and three- to four-month leave after delivery (depending on the duration chosen for the prenatal leave). Continued payment of wages by the employer on behalf of the National Institute for Social Security (Istituto Nazionale della previdenza sociale, INPS). The amount of the wages paid is then deducted from the owed contributions. Maternity/paternity benefit (indennità di maternità/paternità): 80% of earnings for the compulsory period. No ceiling.
<i>Optional supplementary parental leave (Congedo parentale facoltativo)</i>	After expiry of the compulsory leave, a reduced paid leave may be claimed by either the mother or the father for a six-month period altogether till the child reaches the age of three (or within three years after the child's adoption). Besides the 6-month leave, this benefit can be claimed for further 5 months, at most, till the child is 12 of age, but the relevant cash benefit can only be paid upon condition that the claimant parent's salary does not exceed twice and a half times the minimum pension as established by law for the current year. Once the maternity leave has ended and within the 11 following months, as an alternative to the parental leave, vouchers are granted in order to purchase baby-sitting or public child-minders' services for a maximum period of six months and up to an amount of € 600 per month. Payment during Optional supplementary parental leave (congedo parentale facoltativo): 30% if the child is under 3, unpaid if the child is 3-12 years old (with some exceptions). In the public sector it is paid at 100% of previous earnings during the first 30 days of leave. No ceiling.
<i>Paternity leave (congedo di paternità)</i>	One-day compulsory paid leave for the father (to be claimed within five months after the child's birth) to be granted at the same time as the maternity paid leave, plus two days of paid leave if the mother agrees to transfer them from her maternity leave. Furthermore, the father may claim for a paid leave of up to three months after the child's birth in case the mother does not claim for it, or if he has the sole charge of the child. Same benefits in case of adoption.
Cyprus	
<i>Maternity allowance</i>	Maternity allowance is payable to an insured woman (employed, self-employed or voluntary insured person at the service of a Cypriot employer abroad) for a period of 18 weeks beginning between the 9th and the 2nd week before the expected week of confinement, at the option of the applicant.
<i>Maternity grant</i>	Maternity grant (lump sum) is payable to a mother, based on her own or her husband's insurance.
Latvia	

<i>Maternity benefit</i>	Paid before and after childbirth, can be requested by expectant mothers who: are employed and receive a salary, are self-employed or are spouses of a self-employed person and have voluntarily joined the social insurance. During the postnatal period, maternity benefit can also be obtained by the child's father or another person who takes care of the newborn at home, but no later than until the child's 70th day of life. This applies to cases where: • The child's mother is unable to take care of the baby until the 42nd postnatal day due to sickness; • The child's mother has refused to take care of the child; • The child's mother has died during childbirth or before the 42nd postnatal day; • The child is a foundling.
<i>Paternity benefit</i>	Paternity benefit can also be obtained by one of the parents due to the family care of an existing child under three years of adoption.
Lithuania	
<i>Maternity benefit</i>	The maternity benefit for women, who gave birth after 30 weeks of pregnancy and later, is paid for 126 calendar days. In cases of complicated childbirth and if more than one child was born, the benefit is paid for additional 14 calendar days. The amount of a maternity benefit during a pregnancy and childbirth leave period shall make 100 per cent of the beneficiary's compensatory wage.
<i>Paternity benefit</i>	A paternity benefit shall be paid for the period of a paternity leave until the child reaches the age of 1 month. The amount of a paternity benefit shall make 100 per cent of the beneficiary's compensatory wage.
<i>Childcare benefit</i>	A childcare benefit shall be paid for the period of a childcare leave from the end of pregnancy and childbirth leave until the child is one or two years old. The amount of childcare benefit depends on chosen receipt duration of the benefit, i.e if the insured person chooses to receive the benefit until the child turns 1 year old, the amount of the benefit is 100% of the beneficiary's compensatory wage; if the person chooses to receive the benefit until the child turns 2 years old – the benefit until the child turns 1 year old is 70 % and 40 % of the beneficiary's compensatory wage until the child turns 2 years old.
Luxembourg	
<i>Maternity leave</i>	8 weeks pre-natal leave + 8/12 weeks postnatal leave
<i>Exemption from work for pregnant workers</i>	Granted in case of a hazardous work (physical or biological danger)
<i>Adoption leave</i>	8 weeks leave for adopting parents
Hungary	
Malta	
<i>Maternity benefit</i>	
The Netherlands	
<i>Wet Arbeid en Zorg (Work and Care Act)</i>	(self)employed female persons are entitled to paid leave of at least 16 weeks during their maternity leave (maternity benefits in cash) and (self)employed persons are entitled to paid leave of 4 weeks in case of adoption of a child or in case of taking care of a foster child. The amount of the benefit is 100% of the daily wage.
Austria	
<i>Wochengeld (maternity benefit)</i>	Wochengeld is a social-insurance benefit paid in cash to fully replace lost earnings from work. It is usually payable for eight weeks prior to the due date of childbirth, on the day of the birth and for eight weeks thereafter.
<i>Mutterschaftsbetriebshilfe (Maternity-leave farm relief)</i>	Benefit in the form of a suitable farm relief worker provided as a substitute for a woman on an agricultural holding for the duration of maternity leave (for eight weeks prior to the due date of childbirth, on the day of the birth and for eight weeks thereafter).
Poland	
<i>Maternity or equivalent paternity</i>	

<i>benefit</i>	
Portugal	
<i>Initial parental allowance</i>	Maternity/paternity benefit – from 120 to 150 consecutive days
<i>Extended parental allowance</i>	Supplementary maternity/paternity benefit – up to 3 months
<i>Allowance for adoption</i>	
<i>Extended allowance for adoption</i>	
<i>Allowance for clinical risk during pregnancy</i>	Granted for as long as considered necessary to prevent the risk, insofar as the employer is unable to give another task to the woman in risk
<i>Allowance for termination of pregnancy</i>	Granted for a period of 14 to 30 days
<i>Specific risks allowance</i>	Granted to pregnant, parturient or nursing women pursuing night shift activity or that are exposed to agents, processes or conditions at work that may be considered as clinical risks for their health and safety
Romania	
Slovenia	
Slovakia	
<i>Maternity benefits for mother</i>	Mother receives maternity benefits generally for 34 weeks. Some 75 % of her average salary. Maternity begins at least six weeks before expected date of childbirth.
<i>Maternity benefits for father</i>	Father receives maternity benefits generally for 28 weeks. Some 75 % of his average salary. Paternity benefits begins from taking a child into care.
Finland	
<i>Maternity allowance</i>	
<i>Paternity allowance</i>	
<i>Parental allowance</i>	
Sweden	
<i>Parental benefit (Föräldrapenning)</i>	Replace income in situations where the parent takes leave from work or is unable to seek work or to study, in order to take care of the child and/or provide for the child's needs in a way that is adequate with the child's age. It is constructed along the principles that both parents work and have an individual/personal right to take parental leave with their income maintained. Parental benefit is paid out for 480 days for one child. For 390 days, the compensation is based on the income one has (days at the sickness benefit level). For the other 90 days, the compensation is SEK 180 per day (days at the minimum level). The first 180 days that are taken out for the child must be days at the sickness benefit level. Once you have taken out 180 days at the sickness benefit level, you can begin taking out days at the minimum level as well. 384 days must be used before the child turns 4 years old. When the child turns 4 years old if there are more than 96 days left the parents will not be able to use them.
United Kingdom	
Iceland	
<i>Parental benefits to parents who are active in the labour market</i>	Payments from the Maternity/paternity Leave Fund to parents working in the domestic labour market, both employed by others or those who are self-employed.
<i>Maternity/paternity Grants</i>	Maternity/paternity grants to parents who are not active in the labour market.
Liechtenstein	
<i>Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit</i>	

Norway	
<i>Parental benefit (foreldrepenger)</i>	Insured parents who have been in paid employment etc. for six out of ten months preceding the beginning of the period of paid leave, are entitled to parental benefits in the case of birth, or adoption of a child below the age of 15.
<i>Lump sum maternity and adoption grants (engangsstønad)</i>	Women who do not qualify for parental benefit, are entitled to receive a lump sum grant of NOK 44 190 in case of birth or adoption (from 1.1.2017 the grant is NOK 61 120). Fathers who adopt alone or who, under certain circumstances, take over the care for the child, may also be entitled to this grant.
Switzerland	
<i>Allocation en cas de maternité dans le cadre des allocations pour pertes de gains (APG)</i>	

Source Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

ANNEX II CROSS-COUNTRY TABLES

Table A2.1 Total number of persons who received maternity or equivalent paternity benefits in cash residing in a Member State other than the competent Member State, 2016

	BE					BG	CZ	DK*	DE	EE	IE				EL	ES	FR		HR	IT	CY		LV	LT	LU
	Maternity allowance	Paternity allowance	Adoption allowance	Maternity protection allowance - pregnancy	Maternity protection allowance - breastfeeding			Maternity and paternity leave (and a corresponding right for adopting parents)		Maternity benefit	Maternity Benefit	Paternity Benefit	Adoptive Benefit				Maternity benefit	Paternity benefit			Maternity allowance	Maternity grant			Maternity leave, Exemption from work for pregnant workers, Adoption leave
BE								2		1							135	127			1				1,047
BG	1	1						1																	1
CZ	1							3																	
DK								1,189																	1
DE	12	11		8	6			307		1							47	27							908
EE								1																	
IE								8																	
EL								2													1	1			2
ES	2							13									18	11							2
FR	536	585	1	353	288			17																	2,290
HR		1						1									1								
IT	3							13									22	13							
CY																									
LV								1		2															
LT								12		1											3	2			
LU	7	1		2	3												17	5							
HU								5									1								
MT								1																	
NL	147	110		43	39			12									2	3							4
AT								2									4	1							1
PL	3	2						140																	9
PT	1	1						7									6	4							3
RO								14									1								1
SI								1																	
SK								3																	2
FI	1	1						12		3							1								
SE	2	1						746		1															1
UK	7	2						20		1		3					4	1							4
IS								16																	
LI																									
NO								24																	
CH																	22	3							1
Total	723	716	1	406	336	0		2,573		10	0	3	0				281	195			5	3			4,277

	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT					RO	SI	SK		FI			SE	UK	IS	LI	NO	CH
		Maternity benefit		Wochengeld	Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit	Initial parental allowance	Extended parental allowance	Allowance for adoption	Allowance for clinical risk during pregnancy	Allowance for termination of pregnancy			Maternity	Paternity	Maternity allowance	Paternity allowance	Parental allowance				Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit	Parental benefit (foreldrepenger)	APG
BE				2		10	2		2				2		12	20	16					20	
BG				1		1			1						1		2					1	
CZ				110									26	1	2	1	5					13	
DK						2									8	2	8					143	
DE				487		8	3		2	1			4		32	7	40				2	44	720
EE															40	15	55					12	
IE						3			1						1		2					2	
EL				2											1	2	2					1	
ES						74	4	1	15	1					14	17	30					38	
FR				3		26	2		5						16	15	17					12	2960
HR				10									2										
IT				18											6	4	7					14	1100
CY															1	1	2						
LV															2	4	3					16	
LT															1							69	
LU						5			1						1	1	6					1	
HU				506									10		2	1	3					3	
MT																1	2						
NL				1		4			2						9	2	13					22	
AT													4	1	4	8	7				28	4	50
PL				4									4		6	4	8					195	
PT		1													3	1	2					9	
RO				97		1			2				5		1							10	
SI				193											1	1	1						
SK				535																		12	
FI																						31	
SE						2	1		1						15	51	44					800	
UK		1		2		18	1		2	1					25	11	36					58	
IS															2	3	2					54	
LI				9												5							20
NO						4									7	51	9						
CH				29		14	1		3	1					11	38	21				53	5	
Total		2		2,009	1	172	14	1	37	4			57	2	224	266	343				83	1,589	4,850

* Denmark has provided a breakdown by citizenship.

Source Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

Table A2.2 Related expenditure to persons who received maternity or equivalent paternity benefits in cash residing in a Member State other than the competent Member State (in €), 2016

	BE					BG	CZ	DK*	DE	EE	IE			EL	ES	FR		HR	IT	CY		LV	LT	LU
	Maternity allowance	Paternity allowance	Adoption allowance	Maternity protection allowance - pregnancy	Maternity protection allowance - breastfeeding			Maternity and paternity leave (and a corresponding right for adopting parents)		Maternity benefit	Maternity Benefit	Paternity Benefit	Adoptive Benefit			Maternity benefit	Paternity benefit			Maternity allowance	Maternity grant			Maternity leave, Exemption from work for pregnant workers, Adoption leave
BE								24,942		15,495						679,021	88,725			7,177				13,100,000
BG	3,666	918						399																10,000
CZ	1,142							41,801																
DK								9,018,492																10,000
DE	73,967	8,164		33,524	20,089			1,675,698		10,343						82,722	4,337							11,300,000
EE								4,641																
IE								32,102																
EL								11,589												3,368	544			20,000
ES								110,854								66,396	8,512							20,000
FR	2,479,756	395,005	220	2,478,423	956,541			120,893																28,010,000
HR		936						159								3,241								
IT	13,201							70,104								103,653	9,672							
CY																								
LV								3,591		4,330														
LT								87,109		4,732										16,931	1,632			
LU	43,918	936		20,076	6,121			0								37,461	1,212							
HU								37,776								3,801								
MT								4,334																
NL	640,768	84,539		164,879	82,680			78,479								18,471	2,653							70,000
AT								21,212								3,564	131							10,000
PL	5,038	1,482						486,675																110,000
PT	5,492	918						63,055								31,163	2,030							20,000
RO								96,315								1,981								10,000
SI								4,876																
SK								19,258																20,000
FI	6,169	131						113,110		8,968						1,254								
SE	10,144	493						6,087,770		4,589						0								40,000
UK	30,057	1,300						99,797		2,006		1,380				17,834	919							80,000
IS								118,990																
LI																								
NO								117,442																
CH																104,418	1,328							20,000
Total	3,313,320	494,822	220	2,696,902	1,065,431	0		18,551,463		50,463	0	1,380	0			1,154,979	119,518			27,476	2,176			52,850,000

	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT					RO	SI	SK		FI			SE	UK	IS	LI	NO	CH
		Maternity benefit		Wochengeld	Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit	Initial parental allowance	Extended parental allowance	Allowance for adoption	Allowance for clinical risk during pregnancy	Allowance for termination of pregnancy			Maternity	Paternity	Maternity allowance	Paternity allowance	Parental allowance				Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit	Parental benefit (foreldrepenger)	APG
BE				5,884		22,757	1,872		8,381				7,760		74,017	35,182	135,787					203,926	
BG				6,217		424			4,621						6,406		8,138					1,794	
CZ				504,180									56,141	3,613	26,921	3,725	45,591					121,780	
DK						1,716									67,831	2,312	59,700					1,698,396	
DE				2,692,623		27,904	4,377		5,828	294			9,960		195,711	18,143	337,381				27,283	319,532	8,864,000
EE															285,905	24,127	456,943					79,778	
IE						3,565			1,039						1,316		5,395					972	
EL				14,352											1,683	2,945	22,504					528	
ES						216,224	3,320	11,851	74,627	1,888					78,798	39,122	119,291					394,585	
FR				16,381		54,742	1,154		10,316						66,828	31,753	107,103					154,914	35,221,000
HR				58,312									6,288										
IT				92,762											36,078	11,304	26,402					217,830	9,273,000
CY															2,513	2,071	7,447						
LV															17,068	3,193	10,991					92,589	
LT															4,409							498,412	
LU						7,950			165						2,738	2,573	36,055					2,163	
HU				2,438,294									27,424		6,282	4,358	7,765					26,135	
MT																2,504	5,484						
NL				5,325		11,555			1,599						40,249	5,008	79,757					199,562	
AT													10,617	888	35,207	14,950	25,599				323,787	49,842	481,000
PL				25,733									6,135		48,750	4,188	39,354					1,954,252	
PT		1,232		0											17,943	2,224	7,874					44,443	
RO				531,792		561			1,540				15,825		2,022							82,387	
SI				1,055,412											7,905	1,607	6,533						
SK				3,092,069																		125,895	
FI																						323,013	
SE						7,383	877		964						92,763	128,097	277,444					7,990,290	
UK		1,246		11,736		49,661	503		8,390	1,307					141,810	34,265	193,049					531,206	
IS															3,231	5,819	8,647					425,741	
LI				9,111												16,359							227,000
NO						4,831									48,226	110,678	34,200						
CH				113,848		55,759	1,099		6,166	2,589					61,684	109,085	143,750				566,810	55,664	
Total		2,477		10,674,031	1,151	465,032	13,202	11,851	123,636	6,078			140,152	4,501	1,374,294	615,592	2,208,184				917,879	15,595,629	54,066,000

* Denmark has provided a breakdown by citizenship.

Source Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

ANNEX III QUESTIONNAIRE ON MATERNITY AND EQUIVALENT PATERNITY BENEFITS IN CASH

- 1) **Total** number of persons who received a maternity or equivalent paternity benefit in cash paid by the competent Member State and total related expenditure (in €)

Name of the maternity or equivalent paternity benefit:

Brief description of the benefit:

<i>Total number of persons</i>	<i>Total expenditure (in €)</i>

If more maternity or equivalent paternity benefits in cash exist, please replicate the above table.

- 2) Concerning **persons who received maternity or equivalent paternity benefits in cash residing in a Member State other than the competent Member State**, please indicate the number of cases and amount paid (in €) by your authorities during the calendar year 2016, specifying the name of the benefit(s) which exist under your legislation - in the field 'name of the cash benefit'.

Member State of residence	Name of the cash benefit:		Name of the cash benefit:		Name of the cash benefit:		Total	
	Number of cases	Amount paid (in €)	Number of cases	Amount paid (in €)	Number of cases	Amount paid (in €)	Number of cases	Amount paid (in €)
Belgium								
Bulgaria								
Czech Republic								
Denmark								
Germany								
Estonia								
Ireland								
Greece								
Spain								
France								
Croatia								
Italy								
Cyprus								
Latvia								
Lithuania								
Luxembourg								
Hungary								
Malta								
Netherlands								
Austria								
Poland								
Portugal								
Romania								
Slovenia								
Slovakia								
Finland								
Sweden								
United Kingdom								
Iceland								
Liechtenstein								
Norway								
Switzerland								
Total								

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